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mediate form between the chimpanzee and the gorilla. "Johanna" has survived the vicissitudes of menagerie life for an unusually long period; she was kept in the zoölogical gardens at Lisbon for four years, was brought to America, and later was transported to England, where she has lived a year.

In the *American Antiquarian* for May appears "the first thorough, complete, and reasonably scientific investigation and description" of the quaternary deposits at Abbeville, France. The paper deals with the topography, fauna, and implements of the region.

O. T. Mason presents an admirable summary of "Aboriginal American Zoötechny" in the January *Anthropologist*. He divides the study into the following chapters: I, American Indian zoölogy, or ethno-zoölogy in America. II, Exploitive zoötechny—the activities associated with the capture and domestication of animals. III, Elaborative zoötechny—the activities practiced on the animal after capture. IV, Ultimate products of zoötechny and their relations to human happiness. V, Social organizations and corporations. VI, The progress of knowledge in zoötechny, including the growth of language. VII, Religion and the animal kingdom. The paper concludes with a table of the number of clans or gentes and the animal totems of the principal tribes.

In the April *Anthropologist* a timely article by Stewart Culin deals with the games of Hawaii; ninety-one in all are given, all amusements except the dance being included. Many of the ancient games have disappeared, yet the Hawaiians are a pleasure-loving people and have adopted many foreign amusements. The author says: "I have refrained from expressing any conclusions based on the material here presented. In general the games described may be referred to the continent of Asia or to recent European or American influence. There are several, however, which are more directly analogous to games played by the American Indians." A systematic comparison of these is promised in a forthcoming paper.

F. R.

ZOÖLOGY.

Nucleus of Mammalian Blood Corpuscles.—The blood of mammalian embryos, as is well known, contains numerous nucleated blood corpuscles. These in the adult give place to corpuscles which

after careful examination have been generally admitted to be non-nucleated. Within the last year or so Petrone has succeeded in demonstrating, by means of improved methods of fixing and staining, that the adult mammalian corpuscle contains a differentiated body which he believes to be the remains of a nucleus. This body has been the subject of a careful study by Negri,¹ who has satisfactorily identified it in the adult blood corpuscles of mammals, and who has also seen it in the blood of embryonic rabbits, where it exists in addition to the nucleus, thus showing that it is not to be regarded as the remains of an original nucleus.

G. H. P.

Development of the Teeth in Rodents. — The development of the teeth in rodents, as worked out by P. Adloff,² shows that the ancestors of these mammals possessed a more nearly complete dentition than do the present forms. Many species show the rudiment of a first incisor which eventually disappears, the characteristic incisor of the rodent being the second, as compared with the dentition of other mammals. This homology was previously declared by Cope, on paleontological grounds, and now receives support from the embryological side. In the upper jaws of some forms, as, for instance, *Sciurus*, a rudimentary canine was found, while in the corresponding region of the lower jaw not even a dental ridge was observed. The lower jaw may sometimes show evidence of prelacteal germs, thus marking the rodents as forms in which three generations of teeth once occurred. The paper is concluded with a short discussion of the question as to which generation the rodent molars belong.

G. H. P.

Breeding Habits of Ornithorhynchus. — Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made within very recent years to ascertain the breeding habits of *Ornithorhynchus*, very little in reality is known. W. H. Caldwell, in his search for the eggs and young of this animal, found one female that had laid her first egg and had the second still in the oviduct; R. Semon was altogether unsuccessful in obtaining further observations. In view of this lack of information, the field notes of A. Topič, as communicated by Professor V. Sixta,³

¹ Negri, A. Ueber die Persistenz des Kernes in den roten Blutkörperchen erwachsener Säugetiere, *Anat. Anzeiger*, Bd. xvi, pp. 33-38, 1899.

² Adloff, P. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Nagetiergebisses, *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, Bd. xxxii, pp. 348-410, Taf. xii-xvi, 1898.

³ Sixta, V. Wie junge Ornithorhynchi die Milch ihrer Mutter saugen, *Zool. Anzeiger*, Bd. xxii, pp. 241-246. June 12, 1899.